

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 888.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1803.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.  
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1802.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.  
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,  
A VALUABLE FARM,  
LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburg with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macconan.  
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

### FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler Esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rublammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,  
Tbor. Bodley

March 14th, 1803.

### STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail cut by candle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them brought home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.  
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

### FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB, WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

Alexander Frazer,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business on his own account, in Main street, two doors above Mr. Bodley's office, in Lexington; where he will carry on the CLOCK & WATCH MAKING, as well as the SILVER-SMITH'S & JEWELER'S business in their various branches. Any orders in either of the above lines will be thankfully received and punctually executed.  
Lexington, August 23, 1803.  
N. B. Old Gold and Silver wanted.

BLUE DYING.  
THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.  
Lexington, June 25, 1803. \*3rd

BOOK BINDING.  
HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.  
Gazette Office, }  
Lexington. }

WILLIAM ROSS,  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,  
HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

	D. C.
Brown top Boots	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1/2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed,	5 50
Mens' lined and bound Shoes,	2
Mens' kip-skin do.	1 75
Mens' coarse do.	1 50
Womans' Slippers from 1 to 1 25	

Small Shoes according.

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

May 29th, 1803.  
Was posted by John Hockersmith, living on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp creek, in Madison county,

Bald Eagle coloured Mare,  
with white mane and tail, about 14 hands one inch high, no brand perceivable, had on a small bell, and a piece of a shoe on one of her fore feet when taken up; appraised to 50 dollars, judged to be nine years old.

EYtp John Harris j. p.

This is to give notice, that my wife Mildred Creason hath absconded my bed and board, and I do forewarn all persons from admitting her on my account, for I will not be any debt of her contracting—and farther I forewarn any person and all persons from harboring her, as I mean to take every advantage the law will give me in that case.

Geo. Creason.  
Sept. 10, 1803.

THE New-market Jockey Club Purse, to be run for on Maj. Blackburn's course, the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in September, 1803.

A meeting of the Jockey Club the evening previous to the race is requested to settle some points respecting the race.

FAMILY BIBLE.  
Subscriptions will be received at this office for Carey's Family Bible. Price, either Five, Six, Seven or Eight Dollars, according to the manner in which it is executed.

Seitz & Johnson,  
At their Store in Lexington, have received a very extensive Cargo of Cheap and well assorted Merchandise.

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
IRON-MONGERY,  
CUTLERY,  
SADDLERY,  
STATIONARY,  
HARD  
JAPAN'D,  
TIN,  
CROCKERY,  
QUEENS' & CHINA  
WARES.  
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS  
and DYE STUFFS.  
GERMAN and CRAWLEY  
STEEL,  
VICES,  
ANVILS,  
NAILS,  
BAR IRON, &c. &c.

Unlimited pains having been taken to select the above assortment from the Vendues, principally of Baltimore and Philadelphia, purchasers either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, may depend on getting much greater bargains than have been heretofore sold in this state.

15th August, 1803.

FOR SALE,  
Two valuable PLANTATIONS,  
Containing 355 acres, with large improvements, well watered, with bearing orchards and elegant buildings. Situate on the waters of Cane run, six miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road.—Will be sold together or apart, as may suit the purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers living on the premises.

DAVID MITCHELL,  
DAVID LAUGHEAD.  
Cane run, Sept. 1, 1803.

### DANCING.

Mr. BLACKMER  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity for past favors, begs leave to inform them that his fall school will commence on the 14th inst. at Daley's ball room. Parents who think proper to put their children under his tuition, are requested to make application previous to or on that day.

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

ON Monday the 26th day of September next in George Town, Scott county, it being court day, all the estate of Solomon Nash deceased of said county of Scott, that has come into my possession, consisting of one Negro Man, two head of Horses and some Household Furniture; the terms of sale will be made known on that day.—All those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring forward immediately, that the necessary arrangements may be made for the discharging of them; also all those who are indebted to the estate, or those who have any of the property belonging to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment, or deliver up the property immediately, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

Bartlett Collins, Adm.  
Scott county, August 19th, 1803.

TAKEN up by John Call, on Pretty run, near Pleasant Point meeting house, Bourbon county, a BROWN BAY MARE, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the buttock thus M, two white feet behind, some saddle marks, blaze face, trot well; appraised to 115 10s.

Andrew Friend, j. p.  
August 31st 1803.

D. BRADFORD,  
HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

THE KENTUCKY PRIMER,  
For sale by the grofs, dozen, or single.

AT a meeting, held agreeably to advertisement, the subscribers fixed the sweepstakes to be run for the 2d Thursday in October next, on the Lexington turf, which is now in complete order. An elegant saddle and bridle will be run for, on every Saturday, until the first of November, free for any description of horses, agreeably to the rules of the said turf.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.  
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable FANCY GOODS.  
A general assortment of Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. China Tea sets complete, and other China wares. Glafs and Queens' Ware. A good assortment of Groceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.



FOR SALE,  
The Valuable Stallion,  
SILVER HEELS,  
WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security.—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.  
August 7th 1803.

### TO BE SOLD,

BY a power of attorney from the executors of Patrick Henry deceased, a TRACT of LAND, on Mill creek, near Drenan's Lick, about 18 miles from the mouth of Kentucky, and 40 miles from the Falls of Ohio, containing 1500 acres, by survey made in 1784, and is a moiety of 3000 acres, patented to Mr. May and Mr. Henry, and accordingly divided.

Also 500 acres on the Rolling fork of Salt river, by a survey in 1784, patented to Mr. Henry.

I understand these lands are valuable, but a purchaser would chuse to judge for himself. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living in Fayette county.

W. WARFIELD.  
August 8th, 1803.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lexington, on the night of the 14th instant, BILLEY, a Negro Man, nearly six feet high, of a yellow complexion, rather lean faced with high cheek bones, about 32 years of age, a small scar under one of his eyes—took with him such a variety of clothing, that it is difficult to describe them. It is expected that he will make for the state of Ohio, and probably for Philadelphia, as he has been heard to say that he thought he could secure himself in Philadelphia.—Any person who will apprehend said slave, and secure him in any jail where I can get him, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

Oliver Keen.  
Lexington, K. August 16th, 1803.

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

A convenient two story Framed House and Lot, situate either for a private or public life, being situate on Main Cross street, three doors from J. Lowrey's hat manufactory, and now occupied by M. Prentiss. The house is in good repair—there is on the lot a good pump with never failing water, a small garden, a convenient cellar, kitchen, &c. &c. For terms apply at the premises.

tt Lexington, August 22d, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit.—May Term, 1803.

George Mann, complainant,

James Garnett, Samuel Arnett, } Defendants,  
and Ambrose Barnett, }  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Garnett, not having entered his appearance herein a greavably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be published in some one of the Gazettes of this state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy.  
Tbo. Arnold, clk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
JUNE 24th, 1803.  
Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Three Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

II. The lessees shall establish, within the first year, kettles, for the purpose of making salt of the aggregate contents of at least eight thousand gallons; and they shall, within the second year, encrease the quantity to fifteen thousand gallons, and during the remainder of the lease, keep up and employ kettles of the said aggregate contents of fifteen thousand gallons: the kettles remaining on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be valued and paid for to the lessees, if the lease shall not be renewed.

III. The lessees shall be bound, annually, and each year after the end of the first year, to manufacture at least the quantity of salt which shall be agreed on by the terms of the lease; and to sell the whole quantity which, during the four years of their lease, they shall manufacture, at a price not greater than that fixed by the said terms: and in order to prevent any combination or evasion, the United States reserve to themselves the right of purchasing the whole at that price.

IV. For the purpose of assisting the lessees in the purchase of kettles, and erection of the works, the United States shall advance two thousand five hundred dollars; to be repaid at the end of the lease, with interest, at the rate of six per cent, a year, from the expiration of the first year of the lease.

V. The lessees shall give bond with approved security, for the fulfilment of the agreement, and for the re-payment of the money.

The persons who intend to lease, will state in the proposals, the quantity of salt which they will agree to make annually, and the price at which they will engage to sell the same: it being intended, the other terms being equal, and the security indisputable, to lease the spring to those who shall engage to sell the greatest quantity of salt at the lowest price.

Should any persons, otherwise desirous to lease, think the quantity of kettles, as stated in the second article, to be greater than they can establish; they may, in their proposals, state the quantity, expressed in gallons of the contents, which they would agree to establish and keep up.

ALBERT GALLATIN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

July 15th, 1803.  
Taken up by William Hayden, living in Jefferson county, on Clear creek, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, a

BAY MARE & COLT,  
the mare is judged to be fifteen hands one inch high, a small star in her face, both hind feet white, some black spots round her hoof, docked and branded thus CR on the near shoulder. The colt is a bay horse a large star in his forehead, both hind feet white above the pattern joint; appraised to 26l. given under my hand the 15th July, 1803.

\* MANOAH SINGLETON.

July the 2d, 1803.  
TAKEN up by John Hutton in woodford county, an IRON-GREY FILLEY, three years old, fourteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, a brand on the off shoulder, appraised to 12l.

JAMES HOWARD.



Reflections on  
POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
and the  
PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western  
Country.

No. III.

Present state of Trade and Relations  
between the Agricultural and Mer-  
cantile Classes.

HOWEVER undeniable it is, that the mercantile class in general, has been prejudicial to the country, so far; yet it is equally true that it may, by proper means, be converted into the most useful body of citizens in the state. Hitherto, it has not maintained that prudent relationship with the farming interest which is dictated by a wise, liberal and a saving policy. Its direct operation and tendency has been to draw out of the hands of the Agricultural class, what wealth it held and to appropriate it to their own use exclusively. This is evinced from the present comparative state of wealth between the two classes. In the towns of the state, where the merchant in general concentrates his property, his dwelling his equipage, the apparent amount of his stock in trade, the improvements that surround him, and his domestic conveniences bear the aspect of a flourishing opulence. The quantity of cash that he sends out to a foreign market is enormous: his importations large and valuable, all of which shew that his trade has preferred a ratio of increase. But let the medal be reversed, so far as it relates to the agricultural class. It is true that in some parts of the state the lands have been opened by industry, and that there are a few of the first rate farms under cultivation, with some tolerable improvements appurtenant. But by far the greater part of the farming citizens have verged but little beyond their original settlement and improvement. The balance of our territory is still in a state of savage uncultivation. The cabin that was built, the furniture with which it was stocked, and the forests that surrounded it when the proprietor first emigrated to the country, still retain their stand. Besides, if the lands have been opened, (which is the only thing that looks like improvement among this class) it has not been done by resources drawn altogether from our own soil, but by negroes who have been brought into the country, and by the aid of what little means otherwise that the emigrant could command by the hire of labour in addition to his own, and the gratuitous assistance of his neighbours. So upon the whole, there is a striking difference in the conditions of the two classes; such a difference, indeed, that it shews how very much the farmer has permitted himself to be imposed on, by yielding up his wealth to a body of men, who gave him nothing but the consumable articles of a foreign market in exchange.

By this means the merchant has grown rich: on the other hand the farmer maintains in general his old stand. He cannot even boast the providence of the ant, which lays up something for the future gloomy destinies of its life.

To shew, however, that this has been and will continue to be the effect of his present relation with the cash merchant, let the case be exemplified.

The merchant imports £10,000 per annum. He resolves to sell his merchandise for cash alone, at a profit of 20 or 25 per cent. The farming class of citizens, knowing that he has opened no market for produce, make on their farms only as much corn, wheat and bacon as their respective families can use during the year. By some means or other, they have commanded as much money as will purchase the substantial as well as the useless ornaments of clothing. With this sum they flock to the store and purchase as much of the foreign articles of merchandize, as will serve their families during the year. At the end of the year, what is the amount of the trade between the merchant and the farmer? The merchant has sold his goods with a profit of 20 or 25 per cent upon the cost of the original cargo, added to the stock of his wealth, and is ready again to send to market enough cash to make a larger importation. By this means he is continually preserving a ratio of increasing opulence. The farmer, however, at the end of the year, finds the amount of his labour on the farm eaten up. His stock of cash is sunk to purchase merchandize, which has been altogether consumed in his family. His farming utensils are in some measure worn out; his lands somewhat wasted by cultivation, and he finds upon calculation, that he is in a worse condition, than at the beginning of the year. He has not been enriched one penny. He has to repair his farming utensils to cultivate the earth for another year's support. He is too lazy and improvident to manufacture his own clothing; is put to his shifts to raise another fund of money to purchase goods from the merchant, and with his eyes open, pursues from year to year the same unwise policy, that at length gets him in debt, consumes his land without profit, breaks his constitution by corporeal and mental embarrasments, and leaves him in a help-

less old age, to lament the follies of his better days. In the mean time the merchant is reaping the benefit of the farmer's improvidence and folly. The very policy which impoverishes the one, adds to the wealth of the other.

I do not pretend to say, that this statement will extend to all the individuals of the agricultural class, or to every individual merchant. But it is undeniably correct so far as it relates to, by far the largest proportion of both farmers and merchants. Nor can it be disputed that the commercial body who in any country whatever sends cash instead of the productions of the soil, to market, are effectually in the pursuit of that policy which will eventually ruin the state. I shall invigilate this point in my next number.

ARISTIDES.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

LORD LYTTELTON'S VISION.

THE remarkable circumstances attendant on the death of Lord Lyttleton, have been so variously represented, a statement of the realities may afford the public some degree of satisfaction, and tend to prove that the intervention of Divine Providence, which governs the universe, is not inconsistent with reason and truth. The authenticity of the narrative may be depended upon.

There was a gentleman of much respectability, who had a residence at Clent, near Hagley Park, the seat of Lord Lyttleton. The family consisted of himself, wife, son, and four daughters; the eldest married, the others living with their parents at home. In June, 1779, the gentleman died. Previous to which time Lord Lyttleton was in the habit of visiting the family, but now appeared desirous of greater intimacy, to accomplish which he repeated his visits in the autumn, and made the young ladies a present of some elegant paraphernalia, on new-year's day, 1779, with a letter subjoined, written in the phraseology of scripture, of which the following is a copy, probably with a view to ingratiate himself with the mother, who was a lady of apt understanding and great dignity of manners:

The 1st Chapter of St. Thomas to the Gentiles.

1. Behold! I will speak to the daughters of Clent in the language of wisdom, and give you understanding to guide you in the paths of peace.  
2. Look not, Eliza, upon man, nor upon the sons of men, with an eye of conceit, saying, "am I not sported?" for verily the wicked will be aware of the intentions of thy heart.  
3. Take heed to thy ways, lest thou be like the foolish woman, even like Mary,\* who will repent, even as Magdalene repented.  
4. Did she not turn away from her mother that brought her forth, to seek out new inventions?  
5. Be thou steady, like the cedar of Mount Libanon, that taketh its root in the earth, and lifteth its tall head to the skies.  
6. As for thee, O Christiana, remember by whom thou art called, and seek not thy cloak in the dark.  
7. Trust not to any cunning, for that which appeareth to thee wisdom, is but folly to the wise.  
8. Go to, thou art brown, but pleasant to look upon, and thy ways are full of sweetness.  
9. Thine eye is like the eye of the basilisk, and it burneth like the red star in the tail of sagittary.  
10. Thou dost excel all the daughters in the works of the needle, and thy voice is sweet to the ear.  
11. When thou singest, thy voice is like the voice of the nightingale, when the mourneth for her mate by the river Ziela, in the shady groves of Jeholaphat.  
12. Thy mother putteth her trust in thee, be thou a comfort to her when her heart is sad, that she may boast of thee, and say, "I am the mother of Christiana."

13. As for thee O Margaret, thou rose-bud of sweetness, peace be unto thee.  
14. Verily thou art fresh as the dew that hangs on the lily in the morning, which is devoured by the greedy fun.  
15. Thy cheek is soft, even as a down upon the plumb, which the curlew wasp hath never invaded.  
16. Thy lips shed the perfumes of Arabia, and the fountain of health is in thy mouth.  
17. Thou art a daughter of the spring, for early dost thou put forth thy loveliness, and many are the days thou shalt see.

18. But mind thou blossom of youth, that the finest bud is soonest blighted; and behold the rushing wind preys upon its sweets.  
19. Avoid thou the tempter in the wilderness, and cast the serpent under thy feet.  
20. For, although thy words are fierce and violent, thy heart is as soft as the plume on the breast of the Swan.  
21. Grow up yet but a little, and the sons of men shall be captivated by thy

\* The married sister who had acted imprudently.  
† The circumstance of the Cloak, refers to a reply that Miss Christiana made, when interrogated respecting her absence, viz. that she was looking for her Cloak.

comeliness; and the great men of the land shall sigh for thy beauty.

22. Now for thee, O Mary, the mother of Elizabeth, Christiana and Margaret, to thee be all honor and praise.

23. Thee'd hold up thy head in the Temple among the rulers of the people, and high is thy fame in the land: thy words are weighty and full of truth, like unto the proverbs of the son of Sirach.  
24. Behold thou art a woman of an exceeding spirit, and justice, with temperance, enlighten thy ways.

25. Yet thou art lonely and a widow woman, and the wickedness of men is against thee.

26. Trust not, therefore, to thyself alone; but take unto thee a helpmate, for so hath the Lord appointed.

27. Thus shalt thou be defended from the perils and dangers of widowhood, and shalt answer the purpose of thy creation.

28. Trust not to the honesty of a friend, but believe in the counsel of him that hath understanding.

The poor mother, not apprehending any disagreeable consequences, read the letter to her daughters, who were then of tender age, the youngest fifteen, the next seventeen, and the other nineteen; which inadvertence, (as the mother afterwards thought it) rested very much upon her mind. From repeated attentions on the part of his Lordship, familiar intercourse ensued, which terminated in the three young ladies' residence at Hagley Park, quite contrary to the express command of their worthy mother, whose delicacy was shocked at her daughters being under the same roof with a man of Lord Lyttleton's character.

In September, his Lordship's engagements requiring him to visit Ireland, Miss Christiana, at his instigation, accompanied him, together with a lady of Irish extraction. This indiscretion greatly augmented the mother's affliction. About a month after that period, the two sisters, who had remained at Hagley Park during the absence of the party, went to meet them at a place where they were expected to land, and all came up to town residence, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, where they continued till November. On the 26th of that month, about two in the morning, Lord Lyttleton was awakened by something like the fluttering of a bird among the curtains of his bed which suddenly escaped, and the figure of a woman of majestic aspect (the very figure of the mother of the young ladies, as declared by his Lordship) made her appearance, and told him to prepare for his departure for another world, for that within three days he should be with her in the state of the dead. This most extraordinary occurrence making a deep impression on the mind of Lord Lyttleton, he, early in the morning, communicated it to the ladies, who ridiculed what appeared to them the effect of an heated imagination, and, to divert his gloom, they proposed a visit to Epfom, where his Lordship had a seat that he won from Lord Folke. Here they spent the night, and the following day returned to Hill-street, where a party was invited to meet them. Not all the jocularity exerted on the occasion could dissipate the anxiety of his Lordship, though he affected to treat the circumstance with contempt; and exclaimed, upon retiring, "If I live over to-night, I shall jockey the ghost."

The young ladies accompanied his Lordship to his room, to notice some paintings, and presently retired; when, before they were undressed, a servant ran hastily to the door, demanding admittance, and declared that his Lordship was dying. Before the ladies could reach his room his Lordship was speechless, & on their entry expired in great agonies. What renders the circumstance still more remarkable, is, that the next post brought the young ladies an account of their mother's death, who departed precisely at the time when Lord Lyttleton saw the vision.

LONDON, July 18.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lisle, the messenger, arrived at Lord Hawkesbury's office, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. He came by the way of Tonnigen. In a few hours afterward, a Russian courier arrived at count Woronzow's, with dispatches from St. Petersburg also. He came in the Sophy's troop. These dispatches were immediately sent or communicated to Lord Hawkesbury at Southampton, where his Lordship in the evening gave a grand dinner. At three o'clock, Mr. Sparrow, the messenger, was sent to the King at Windsor, and this day a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Hobart's office. Nothing transpired respecting the dispatches, but we understand they are of great interest. They probably embrace two objects; the Emperor Alexander's answer to the appeal made to him by his majesty, in his capacity of Elector of Hanover, and the determination of the Russian Cabinet with respect to its interference between this country and France. Such is their importance indeed, that both the British Minister at St. Petersburg, and the Russian government, thought proper to send to London with the same advices.

The King of Naples, on the approach of the French troops, is stated to have retired from Naples to Palermo.

Fifty thousand maps of London have been thrown off in Paris, at twelve sols each, (six pence) in which rich streets are all described, and the houses of the

affluent are all stamped with a particular mark, that the invaders may know where they are to go to work when they arrive. A printed description is sold along with the map, in which the riches of London are exaggerated, and the cowardice of the inhabitants held up to contempt.

July 19.

According to the last letters from Corfu, the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against Austria.

A gentleman of America has just arrived here from Brest: he says there are there getting ready for sea 15 sail of the line, but are by no means, to all appearance, in any shape, in a state of any great forwardness.

July 20.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that the long pending discussions between our government and the United States, respecting the claims of American citizens for captures by British cruizers during the late war, are now brought nearly to a conclusion. Last Friday, the first awards upon the instalments of the Commissioners, amounting to about 400,000l. became due, and was punctually paid by this government. The whole will amount to 1,200,000l. The three Commissioners, Messrs. Gore, Pinckney and Turnbull, who have resided in England for seven years, merit the thanks of both countries, for their patience and perseverance in the examination and adjustment of claims that might have so greatly affected the good understanding between them.

The Monitor contains animadversions on the blockade of the Elbe and Weser, which it is only necessary for the public to read with common attention to be convinced of their fallacy. This is, however, the first intelligence we have received of the blockade of the Weser; and we have no ground to believe, with the exception of the present statement in the Monitor, that the measure, however strictly justifiable it would be, has been actually carried into effect.

The king of Prussia is said to have granted a passage, through his territory, to the army of reserve, now on its march to join general Mortier, in Hanover.

Accounts yesterday reached Dover from Calais, stating the activity and extent of the preparations making throughout France, for the invasion of this country. Eight thousand gun boats are said to be building; and so desirous are government of concealing the means of annoyance now carrying on, that the English, who have resided for twenty years in Calais, have been marched into the interior of the republic.

The principal dealers in post horses and post chaises in Edinburgh, have pledged themselves to put all their horses and chaises at the disposal of government, for the purpose of conveying troops in case of invasion; and even post boys have volunteered their services.

July 21.

Yesterday the funds declined about one per cent. The only reason for this fall that could be given, was an opinion that the negotiation with Russia has taken an unfavorable turn. We believe that the answer of the court of St. Petersburg to the representations of the British government respecting Hanover, has not been such as a strict sense of the obligation entered into to guarantee the Germanic Body would dictate. The blockading of the Elbe, it is thought, will displease the court of Russia; and altogether no good is to be expected from her interference. Her mediation for peace is a secondary consideration, which must follow the settlement of the question respecting Hanover. The intercourse with Russia, whether it be called mediation or negotiation, is not broken off, as it is reported; but there is nothing in it at present to inspire hopes that it will be productive of benefit.

Letters from Dover yesterday, represent the preparations making on the coast of France for the invasion this country, as extremely formidable; and that the better to conceal them, all the English at Calais, Bologne, &c. are ordered to England in forty-eight hours, or to retire into the interior of France, even though they should have resided in these towns the most part of their lives. It is said 8000 gun boats are to be built for the attack of this country. The number seems to be incredible, but France undoubtedly has vast means for building them, and many vessels within their power, which may be converted to that purpose. While some of our countrymen are shewing the improbability of invasion, as the French cannot well land horses and artillery, it is possible they may throw many thousand of their horses on our shores, with muskets and bayonets in their hands, ammunition and provisions on their backs, who may do the most serious mischief. The promise of the plunder of this country will animate French soldiers to any enterprise, however desperate, and that promise is made to them in every way that can inflame their passions.

July 22.

As the public must wish to be accurately informed of the new plan of arming the country, we re-state the outline of the bill brought in by the Secretary of War on Monday:

That all the males, from 17 to 55, of every parish throughout these kingdoms, shall be regularly trained to the use of arms.

That the armament shall be divided into four classes, viz. the first shall consist from the age of 17 to 30, who are

unmarried, and have not more than one child under ten years old. The second of the same description, from the age of 30 to 50. The third of those who are married, from the age of 17 to 50, and have not more than two children. The fourth of those who do not come within the above mentioned descriptions.

The clergy, the militia, the army of reserve, the volunteer corps, &c. shall be exempted from the operations of the bill.

That the Lords Lieutenants shall be empowered and commanded, in conformity to the General Plan of Defence, to cause all the men in the different parishes of all the counties, to be instructed in the use of arms once a week, from Lady Day to Michaelmas.

That the arms shall be furnished by his Majesty, and that they shall afterwards be kept in proper order by the respective parishes.

That such as do not attend the time and place appointed shall forfeit 5s. and the poorer classes 1s.

That orders shall be given for the appointment of officers &c. and for the uniting of small neighboring parishes, to unite them into companies.

That his Majesty shall be enabled to order the Deputy Lieutenants to assemble the whole, and to direct that one or two of the classes, or all if necessary, shall, in cases of invasion, march to the coast, or elsewhere against the enemy.

That when there on service, every man shall be subjected to regular discipline, and to the operations of martial law, in the same manner as the regular army.

That when thus assembled every man shall be allowed two guineas to provide himself with necessaries; and on his return, over and above the usual pay, one guinea.

That the services of these corps shall be limited to the continuance of invasion.

That when the enemy shall be pushed into the sea, or otherwise exterminated, these corps shall have leave to return to their respective homes.

PARIS, July 14.

Copy of a letter written by Lieutenant General Mortier, to Marshal Count Walmoden, dated Luttenburg, June 30.

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the First Consul would have approved, in its entire contents, the Convention of Sulhingen, had the King of England himself consented to ratify it. It is, therefore, with pain I have to acquaint you that Lord Hawkesbury has informed citizen Talleyrand that his Britannic Majesty formally refused that ratification.

Your Excellency well recollects, that in 1757, a similar Convention was concluded at Closter Seven, between M. de Richelieu and the Duke of Cumberland, and that the King of England, not being disposed to adhere to it, gave orders to his army to recommence hostilities.

"It is to avoid a renewal of the scenes which then took place, that my government charges me to inform your Excellency, that the refusal of his Britannic Majesty annuls the convention of Sulhingen.

"It is evident, M. Marshal, that England unworthily sacrifices your troops, whose bravery is known to all Europe; but it is no less known that any plan of defence on your part would be illusory, and could only draw down new calamities upon your country.

"I have empowered general Berthier, chief of the general staff, to communicate to you my proposals. I must insist that your Excellency will have the goodness to give a categorical answer in the space of twenty-four hours. The army which I have the honor to command is ready, and waits only for the signal to action. I treat your Excellency to believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

(Signed)

"ED. MORTIER."

Letter from Gen. Mortier to the First Consul, dated

"HEADQUARTERS AT LUTTENBURG, July 6.

"CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

"On the 30th ult. I wrote to Marshal de Wolmoden a letter, of which a copy is hereto subjoined. Baron de Bock, Colonel in the regiment of guards, waited on me, on his part, the following morning. He told me that the proposal of making his army lay down their arms, for the purpose of being conducted prisoners to France, was of a nature so humiliating, that all of them would rather perish with arms in their hands; that they had made a sufficient sacrifice for their country by the capitulation of Sulhingen; that it was now time to do something for their own honour; that their officers and their army was reduced to despair. M. de Bock then represented to me the extreme fidelity with which the Hanoverians had scrupulously executed all the articles of the Convention of Sulhingen, which concerned them; that their conduct in regard to us was exempt from all reproach, and ought by no means to draw upon them the misfortunes with which I menaced them. I, on my side, reprimanded on the perfidy of the King of England, who had refused to ratify the convention of the third of June; that it was the Machiavelian policy of England alone that they had to accuse, and that



it was manifest that government would sacrifice them, as it always had sacrificed its friends on the continent.

M. de Bock is a man full of honor and generosity. He said, that if I could make admissible propositions, such as that of sending home a part of the army for six months in rotation, and keeping up a body of 5 or 6000 men in Lunenburg, that he conceived the Marshal might enter into an arrangement with me. My answer was in the negative, and we parted. I had already made every disposition for passing the river. A number of boats collected in the Elbe and the Elmenau furnished me with abundant means. The enemy occupied a position between Steknitz and Bille.

"The general attack was to have taken place on the night of the 4th. The enemy had got some artillery of a large calibre at Ratzburg, and with this they mounted all the batteries on the Elbe. I had on my side erected counter-batteries; my troops were well disposed, and every thing announced a fortunate issue, when M. de Walmoden communicated to me the following proposition.

"Citizen First Consul, the Hanoverian army was reduced to despair, they implored your clemency. I thought, abandoned by their king you would treat them with kindness. In the middle of the Elbe, I concluded the annexed capitulation with general Walmoden. He signed it with bitterness of heart: you will there see that his army lays down their arms; that his cavalry are to be dismounted, and to put into our hands near 4000 excellent horses. The soldiers returning to their homes will devote themselves to the labours of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneasiness. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

"Health and profound respect.  
(Signed)

"ED. MORTIER."

"P. S. It would be difficult to describe to you the situation of the fine regiment of the King of England's guards at the moment of dismounting."

The King of England having refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen, the First Consul has been obliged to consider that convention as null. In consequence thereof Lieutenant General Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his Excellency Count de Wolmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed to the following capitulation, which shall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be submitted to the ratification of the two governments:--

ART. I. The Hanoverian army shall lay down its arms; they shall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horses of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery shall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the States. A commissioner, appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, shall be instantly sent to take an account of their state and number.

III. The Hanoverian army shall be disbanded; the troops shall reappear to the Elbe, and withdraw to their respective homes. They shall previously give their parole not to carry arms against France and her allies, until after having been exchanged for those of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the English in the course of the present war.

IV. The Hanoverian generals and officers shall retire upon their parole to the places which they may choose for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They shall keep their swords, and take away with them their horses, effects and baggage.

V. There shall be given to the commander in chief of the French army, with the least possible delay, a nominal list of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is composed.

VI. The Hanoverian soldiers sent to their respective homes shall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

VII. They shall be provided with subsistence until their return home, and forage shall also be granted to the horses of the officers.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the convention of Sublingen shall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops shall immediately occupy that part of the electorate of Hanover situated in the county of Lunenburg.

Signed by duplicates, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French republic.

Lieutenant General Commander of the French army,

ED. MORTIER

Marshal Count,  
DE WOLMODEN.

#### NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in October next, the trustees of the Town of Clarksville, will proceed to sell on the premises, all the unsold half acre Lots in said Town, at which time & place, those who claim Lots in said Town (for which they have received no deeds) are requested to make their claims known to the board of trustees.

By order of the Board,  
SAM. GWATHMEY, Clk.  
July 30th, 1803.



LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 20.

September 18th, 1803.

MR. DANIEL BRADFORD.

SIR, IN haste I write you an answer to your friendly letter, of the 13th inst. which, if you think proper, you may give publicity in your paper. You mentioned, that some of General Henry's friends are desirous to know who was author of a piece addressed to him, under the signature of "CODRUS." I am the author. I am willing the world should know it. I wrote, what I can, in my opinion, establish by sufficient testimony, if they be denied. I here speak as to facts to the opinion which may return from them, every one must form for himself. I am no enemy to General Henry, as a private citizen—but believing him to possess principles hostile to the government which we term Republican, I am, politically his enemy, and all who advocate anti-republican principles.

I informed you when I sent the address for publication, that you might give up my name, after the election. I will now state why I made use of a fictitious name. At the time, I as a citizen, felt myself under obligation to inform the public what I did, respecting Gen. Henry, and particularly as I was eye witness to some of the facts stated, and had others from good information. As my father was a candidate, the people would not have viewed the charges with that impartiality which they ought to have done, had I made use of my real name. Neither could I have done this without injuring his election, which would have violated that filial duty, which I hope I shall carry sacred to the grave. These two circumstances I thought sufficient reasons for concealing my name, as that concealment was to injure no person, nor make my charges less true; otherwise you should never have been troubled to know whether you might give up my name; as I should have signed my real one. I still believe the charges to be true, and also believe they can be supported by proof.

I am, dear sir,  
Your friend and  
Fellow citizen,  
JAMES JOHNSON.

Fellow Citizens,

AS the period is fast approaching when we shall be called on to choose our president and vice president, it will be necessary for us, in order to secure our equal rights, to make early such arrangements, as will, in future, secure us from being gulled into a choice of men whose principles are inimical to our constitution and political views. Every citizen of America must be sensible of the danger we run into, by blindly and implicitly voting for a man, whose sentiments are known only to himself. Col. Burr stands as an everlasting monument, to warn all future ages, how great the danger is, when a nation runs headlong as it were, in voting for a character of undefined political principles. I will further call your attention, my fellow citizens, to reflect on the situation of this country, to view its consequence in the scale of the union, when considered, either with respect to its numbers, or extent of territory: together with the inattention that has been paid to us by the Eastern States.

It will be proper here to observe, that in all well ordered governments, the wisest maxims that can be attended to, in order to cement and bind the same, is an equal distribution of the offices among the different parts of the government. Let us now enquire, whether this maxim has characterized the conduct of the United States? On making this enquiry, I am sorry to find that it has not. This Western part of America, which contains near a million of souls, has been held entirely out of view—our little territorial governments in the west, have been filled by officers sent from the eastern parts of the union. In fine, this western part of America has not even furnished a solitary character to fill a post of honor, distinct from the constitutional requisitions. It will follow from this view, that we as a people, contributing our mite for the support of the communal interest, ought not to be considered as froward, in having a claim to the vice presidency, provided we can furnish a character, whose principles are commensurate with our own, and congenial with the principles of republicanism. I now call on my fellow citizens to reflect, whether JOHN BRECKINRIDGE Esq. may not with safety be trusted with this important office. Of his talents I shall forbear to say any thing—they are sufficiently known. And with respect to his principles, it will be sufficient to observe, that he was one of the tried patriots of 1801, who shook down the ramparts, behind which villainy, and principles inimical to our

government, had taken sanctuary. For the promoting of Mr. Breckinridge to this office, I am authorized in stating to my fellow citizens, that there will be an active part taken in Virginia for this purpose; also that in Pennsylvania and the Southern States, there will be a considerable push made for the same purpose. I am also authorized in stating that the Tennessee and Ohio States will be decidedly in his favor; and it is to be hoped, that his own State (Kentucky) will not be remiss in promoting the same object.

As the next Congress, it is to be expected, will make such arrangements as will secure a republican executive, it will be proper to utter forward our claims, by directing our members in the next Congress to make such representations as will secure us the vice presidency.

#### A WESTERN AMERICAN.

To shew the importance of the capture of Hanover, to the French republic, we give our readers the latest geographical account of it:—"The Electorate contains 20,000 inhabitants, who live in 58 cities, 60 market towns, besides villages. The city of Hanover, the capital, stands on the river Leine, is an elegant city, and contains 1200 houses, with the Electoral palace; it carries on manufactures, and in its neighborhood lies the palace and elegant garden of Herrenhausen. The city and suburbs of Bremen, belongs by purchase to the said Electorate, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The Bishop of Osnaburg, now the Duke of York receives the revenue of that Bishopruc, which amounts to £30,000 sterling annually. The Inns at Hanover are the Imperial Crown, the Electoral Prince, the three Crowns, the Post House, and the Levan. The whole country is 200 miles in length, and from 40 to 150 miles in breadth. [Bos Pap.]

From the Tennessee Gazette.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 18th, 1803.

SIR,

I was three days since honored with your excellency's letter of the 9th ult.—The President of the United States is desirous of affording every aid in his power, for rendering the intercourse between Tennessee and Natchez, as safe and convenient as circumstances will permit. To effect which, he has directed measures to be taken for erecting houses of entertainment on different parts of the road through the Indian country, and there is reason to hope the measures will not be unavailing. Directions will be given for posting a detachment of troops on the Tennessee river, and also a small detachment at Duck river, for the express purpose of giving all the protection to travellers in our power.—The President has also thought it advisable to authorize a proclamation to be circulated through that country generally, offering a reward of four hundred dollars, to any citizen or Indian, who will apprehend one or more of the banditti, who have been guilty of attacking, robbing, or murdering persons on the road in the Indian country, between Nashville and Natchez, within the last six months, or for giving such intelligence as shall enable the officers, of general, state, or territorial government to detect and apprehend the banditti aforesaid. The money to be paid on the conviction of any such person or persons so apprehended, before any proper tribunal. I herewith inclose several copies, &c. (Part of the letter omitted.)

In addition to the foregoing measures, it will be for a time necessary for persons travelling the road alluded to with large sums of money, to form themselves into caravans as well armed as circumstances will admit.—It would be prudent for all travellers on that road to avoid going singly or unarmed. Perhaps there is no country where travellers could pass three or four hundred miles through a wilderness (especially when it should be known they carried large sums of money) without being frequently interrupted, even when there are no savages except white ones, in the country.

When New-Orleans and its dependencies shall be in possession of the United States, it is conceived that the transportation of money through the wilderness, will be less frequent than it has heretofore been.

If we should succeed in procuring the establishment of houses for the accommodation of travellers at reasonable distances from each other, on the road from Nashville to Natchez, it will afford great security, as well as convenience to travellers.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of government, for rendering the measure successful.

I have, &c.  
(Signed)  
H. DEARBORN.  
His Excellency,  
Archibald Roan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

By Capt. Vickery, of the Thomas, arrived at Norfolk, in 49 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that two days before his departure news was received that the island of Sicily and city of Messina were taken possession of by the British fleet under Admiral Nelson—Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line—17 prizes have been sent into Gibraltar—the Emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan Admiral's ship, alleging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

#### CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Capt. Small, arrived at Portland, on Tuesday last, in 16 days from St. Croix, informs, that on the 5th inst. a British sloop arrived there from St. Christophers, with information that Admiral Jarvis had fallen in with the French fleet from St. Domingo, and captured four sail of the line and five frigates.

Captain Liddie, of the Wallington, from Amsterdam, arrived at N. York, informs, that when he left that place (July 13) the French troops were hourly expected. They had arrived at Haerlem, Leyden, & Utrecht, and had taken possession of the principal posts throughout Holland. Capt. L. had not heard of the French having crossed the Elbe.

Captain Clarke of the schooner Lyon, arrived at New-York in 10 days from St. Croix, informs that four days previous to his sailing a Danish Guineaman arrived there in 24 days from Copenhagen, with intelligence that the First Consul had evacuated the territory of Hanover in consequence of a spirited remonstrance from the Northern Powers, in which they declare their resolution to coalesce for the preservation of their neutrality during the continuance of the present war between France and Great Britain.

#### WANTED.

A Likely NEGRO GIRL, between the age of 10 and 18, for which Cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Bodley's Office, Lexington.

Sept. 20, 1803.

#### NOTICE.

The LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY WILL meet on the first Wednesday in October next, in the Transylvania University, at 6 o'clock.—The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the President,  
Jas. L. Armstrong, Secy.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in Robert M'Gowan's old log house, next door to J. H. Stewart's printing office, on Main-street, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.  
N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose. H. C.

#### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away from the subscriber, near the Hickman road, about 15 miles from Lexington, on the 3d of August last,

A SORREL MARE, four years old last spring, near 15 hands high, a star in her forehead & snip on her nose; some white hairs mixed over her—she was branded on the near shoulder with a small stirrup iron, but I am not certain that the brand is perceivable—she had a rope round her neck when she went away. Whoever will deliver the above mare to the subscriber, living on the waters of Harrod's creek, near Cane Ridge meeting-house, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

Sept. 13, 1803. \*3w

#### LOST

NEAR Lexington, on Monday the 12th inst. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing two small notes of hand, several letters and other papers, of no life to any person but the owner. A reasonable reward will be given to any person on delivering the said book to the printer hereof.

JOSEPH GILMORE.

Sept. 15, 1803. 1\*

I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing in any manner with my wife Elizabeth Holloway, on my account, as I will not be bound by any contracts of her making.

Jacob Holloway.

Sept. 14, 1803. \*1

#### BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT WOODEN STILL.

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a stillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expense and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

#### NEGROES FOR SALE.

FOR sale for Cash, a Negro Man, about 30 years of age, stout, active, and is a good waggoner. Also, his wife, about 25 years of age, who is a good house servant, with her child of 11 months. They can be well recommended as valuable, honest slaves. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, 4 miles from Paris.

JOHN SOPER.

NOTICE.—This is to forewarn all persons from trusting, harboring or entertaining my wife Mary Johnson, as she has absconded my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore will not pay any debts of her contracting, and will put the law in force against those who harbor or entertain her.

James Johnson.

Knox county,  
Sept. 19th, 1803. }

#### NOTICE.

Commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, will meet on the 17th of October next, at the house of James Ringland, in said county, thence proceed to the improvement in John Lafferty's pre-emption, to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and the special calls in the said pre-emption, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeably to law. The commissioners will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

James Ringland,  
Patrick Hunter.

Sept. 19th, 1803. \*

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshal's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

SUWARROW & COSSACK

BOOTS, As neat as any made in Philadelphia, may be had on the shortest notice. N. B.

FOR SALE, At a reduced price, for Cash or Produce, four thousand acres of first rate

E. A. N. D.

THEY are situated in the state of Ohio, on the waters of Whetstone, about four miles from the Scioto, and distinguished on the plat as being the second quarter of the sixth township, eighteenth range. There is on the tract a never failing Mill Stream. For particulars apply to 31\* JOHN POSTLETHWAIT.

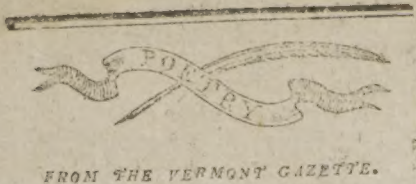
#### THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of IRA ALLEN, (a Bankrupt.)

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against IRA ALLEN, of the town of Eddyville, in the county of Livingston, merchant, and he has been declared a bankrupt: he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the majority of them, on the first, fifteenth and twenty-first days of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, at the commissioners' office in Lexington, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose assignees—and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

WILL. MACBEEAN,  
Secretary to the Commissioners  
1st day of September 1803.





FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

A NEW SONG,  
On the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

HAIL Jefferson! thy country's voice,  
Shall tell thy acts in joyful strains—  
Beneath thy wife designs rejoice,  
While peace and plenty deck the plains.  
Monarchic wiles, and grandeur's schemes  
Shall vanish like fantastic dreams.

When infant justly rais'd thy frown,  
Thou did'st to wrath discretion join,  
And bade the royal Spanish crown  
Lay justice to the traver's line.  
The monarch hears—without delay  
The rankling cause is swept away.

No hostile armies cross the plain,  
No war-contractors gripe the poor;  
No childless widows mourn their slain,  
No cripples beg from door to door:  
But all is stillness—all is peace,  
And joys from hour to hour increase.

While Britain madly pants for war,  
And France indignant checks her pride,  
Though Europe shake, without a jar  
Here peace and plenty shall reside;  
And through our wide republic raise  
The songs of gratitude and praise.

Columbia! hail the happy day,  
When worth and diplomatic skill,  
With honest but commanding sway,  
Bids even rivalry be still:  
By reason's mild, alluring art,  
Adds a new empire to our chart.

New-Orleans purchas'd, and thy tide  
Vast Mississippi, all our own,  
Here adverse barques in peace shall ride,  
Nor acts of enmity be known:  
Orleans, like sister cities, free,  
Shout, "Jefferson and Liberty!"

Louisiana's vast domain  
Annexed to our union lands,  
Nor shall her sovereignty again  
Revert into European hands.  
Her sister states her love shall claim,  
And gently tan her genial flame.

Throughout the empire's wide'ning bound,  
New towns & states will swiftly rise;  
European crowds will press the ground,  
Emerging from less favored skies:  
Of equal rights and laws secure,  
Hofis following hosts shall seek this shore.

Blest are the men who foster peace,  
Who strike no needless, hasty blow;  
Who love to see the arts increase,  
And riches from industry flow:  
Who keep no pamper'd pimps in pay,  
To varnish guilt in colours gay.

DIVERSITY.

ORIGINAL.

A couple of young gentlemen  
were some time since employed  
in the study of law, in a town in Eng-  
land, where they had been engaged  
among other books, in reading Sir  
John Commyn's Digest and Sider-  
fine's Reports. In a short time one of  
them went to keeping a tavern, and  
being called on by his old comrade,  
"Why my friend," says he, "times  
are very much changed with you—  
instead of Sir John Commyn and Sider-  
fine, it is now *Come in Sir John  
and fine Cyder.*"

PROPOSALS

By DANIEL BRADFORD,  
For printing by Subscription,  
POLITICAL COMMERCIAL & MORAL  
REFLECTIONS,  
On the late cession of  
LOUISIANA,  
TO THE UNITED STATES.

By ALLAN B. MAGNUSON Esq.  
Of Lexington Kentucky.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will contain about 150 pages octavo.
- II. It will be printed with a neat type, on good Kentucky paper.
- III. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a copy, one half paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the work.
- IV. It will be put to press as soon as 250 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible dispatch.
- CASH.
- Will be given for ONE or TWO NEGRO LABS, who can come well recommended.—For further information apply to Jacob Fishback, in Clarke county, or to the Printer hereof.

2w Sept. 12, 1803.  
THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading with William Sands, for any bond he has on me, as I am determined not to pay it. It is paid and the balance is not just.  
Spencer Gill Jun.  
Sept. 6th, 1803.

Lexington and Olympian Spring STAGE.

J. Kennedy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced running his Stage Coach, on the line between Lexington and the Olympian Springs, at Mud-Lick, and purposes starting regularly from Lexington, every Thursday morning, at Four o'clock precisely, to arrive at the Springs the same day. Passengers may engage places, with R. Bradley, at the Stage-Office, in Lexington.

To the Springs, 21  
Mount Sterling, 15  
Winchester, 9  
With Mr. Galloway, Winchester,  
To the Springs, 15  
Mount Sterling, 7 6  
Lexington, 9

With Mr. Simpson, Mount Sterling,  
To the Springs, 9  
Winchester, 7 6  
Lexington, 15

With Mr. Botts, at the Springs,  
To Mount Sterling, 9  
Winchester, 15  
Lexington, 21

Each passenger will be allowed 10lbs. baggage, and for all extra baggage from Lexington to the Springs, will be charged three cents per pound—From Winchester to do. two cents per pound—And from Mount Sterling to do. one cent per lb.—Or one cent per lb. between any two of the adjoining places—He will also undertake to convey packets of papers, &c. at a reasonable rate.

He anticipates meeting encouragement: in he undertaking as he has already expended upwards of 2,000 dollars in starting it, and assures the public that he will continue to add every possible convenience which he may hereafter find necessary, for the better accommodation of passengers.

N. B. J. K. purposes running his Stage between Lexington & Frankfort, during the next session, of assembly.

Lexington, 31st July, 1803.  
N. B. Wanted immediately, a good, honest, sober, industrious careful driver, who can come well recommended, and who will give security for his good conduct; to whom good wages will be given. J. K.



A GREAT BARGAIN,

MAY be had in that valuable and handsome seat whereon I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing about 450 or 460 acres, well improved, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat manner, and a very fine GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, one of which is French Burr; the mills and dam were all built anew last summer, and generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state; the dam and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There is about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable, and a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser. The Terms are 15 dollars per acre, (the land being made subject to the payments thereof) one half in hand, the other half at two equal payments of 12 months each, or it may be bought for four pounds per acre, by the cash being paid down. I will sell the whole or divide it to suit the purchasers, it lying well to divide.—For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, any person may be informed and shewn. Likewise

TWO STILLIS.—FOR SALE.

One holds 127 gallons, a new still—the other holds 60 gallons, I will sell them low for cash.—For sale also, The well known thorough bred horse

LAMPLIGHTER.

Which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his color the same if not superior—the said horse may be bought for 1500 dollars and not less, half in hand, for the other half twelve months credit will be given, or he may be bought for 1200 dollars. Cash, and not less; he was seven years old last spring.

JOHN ROGERS.  
Sept. 6, 1803.

Blank Deeds,  
On Parchment and Paper—for sale at this office.

Alex. Parker & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment

Rose and Striped Blankets assorted, Twilled, Grey, Blue and Striped Coatings

Superfine Broad Cloths assorted, Second do. do. assorted, Double Milled Drabs assorted, Mixed and Drab Plaines,

Scarlet Cardinals, Blue and Drab Knaps, Flannels and Bazines assorted, Chintzes and Calicoes assorted, Silk Shawls assorted,

4-4 Irish Linnen, Plain & Figured Cambric Mullins, Broad and Narrow Cord Dimities, Book and Coarse Mullins,

Blue and Green Hair Plush, Kid and Morocco Slippers, Loaf Sugar and Coffee,

London Particular, Madeira and } Wines, Teneriffe }  
Pepper, Chodolate and Mustard, Indigo, and Spruce,

Ochre and Tanner's Oil, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Window Glafs, Queens' Glafs & China Wares,

Knives and Forks assorted, Best Millington Crowley Steel, Copper and Tin,

Mill, Crofs and Whip Saws, 6, 8, 10 & 12 oz. Tacks, 2d. & 3d. Clout Nails, Tinn and Wheel Wire, &c. &c.

Which will make a general assortment for the present and approaching season, and which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH and HEMP.

Lexington, August 30th, 1803.

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD  
Have removed their  
STORE  
To the House formerly occupied by  
Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.  
July 26th, 1803.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them, that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,  
Main Cross Street,  
Lexington.  
N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FURR For Sale.  
July 11, 1803.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Saravard county, one mile from the Burnt Tavern, on the road leading from the Mouth of Hickman to Danville, on the 17th of August, A GREY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half, high, nine years old, branded on the right side under the mane with an S. his back has been hurt on both sides by the saddle, marks of a chair harness on his shoulders, roman nose, fresh shod, dark mane and tail, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the thief and horse, or fifteen dollars for the horse only, or giving information where he can be got, by

James Scott, or  
William Young.  
August 25, 1803. 24w

Fayette County, to wit DAVID LOGAN, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for said county, to all Sheriffs and Constables within the commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of John Brown, Constable, that JOHN COLLINS, who was lately committed to the jail of the said county, on a warrant from James Wood, a Justice of the peace, for the said county, on suspicion of felony, did on the evening of the fifth instant, forcibly escape from him, and is now going at large: There are, therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search, by way of hue and cry, for the said John Collins, and him having found, to seize and retake & safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed to the jail of the said county of Fayette, there to be kept until he shall be thence discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and three.

DAVID LOGAN, [Seal]  
The Magistrate's History of  
JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN,  
for sale at this office.  
Price, 9d.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,  
And MANIFESTS,  
For sale at this Office.

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment of Dry Goods and Stationary, Glafs and Queen's ware, Iron Mongery and Hard Ware. A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize, are the following articles, viz.

Imperial, Young Hyfon, Hyfon, Hyfon Skin and Bobea } TEAS, FRESH.  
French Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid, Madeira, Sherry, and Old Teneriffe } WINES.  
Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate, Raisins, Almonds, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Mustard, Mace and Cloves, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

FISH,  
Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle Skill letts, Spades and Shovels, Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards, Gun Locks and Cutting Knives, English and Dutch Seythes, Brushes of various kinds, Nankens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings, Women's Silk do. Large and Elegant White Cotton Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated. They have been selected with care, and will be sold on as low terms as any in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp, Country made Linnen, or such articles of Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell cheap, has determined not to give credit on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter, (By Wholesale.) A quantity of MERCHANDIZE, consisting chiefly of the following articles,

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book Muslins, Gingham, an elegant assortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr Trimmings, a few pieces Fine Cloth, Casimeres & Swansdown—Merrills' Jacketing, Womens' and Children's Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

FOR SALE,

And possession given immediately, A VALUABLE FARM,

Adjoining the town of Lexington; containing about 108 acres, about 35 of which are cleared—a good framed dwelling house and kitchen—good water—a large young peach orchard, of excellent fruit—a few apple and cherry trees—about 12 acres of meadow, and about 20 acres of woodland enclosed, the under wood cut out, and well set with blue grafs. A general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser.—The terms are Twenty-Five Dollars per acre, in Cash or Shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company. Twenty or thirty head of Cattle, several Mares and Young Horses; together with the Farming utensils, may be had with the farm; as also the present crop.

JOHN BRADFORD.  
Lexington, July 18, 1803.

THE HICKMAN MILLS,

Now in the most complete order, perhaps, of any mill in this state, is offered for RENT. This mill is eleven miles from Lexington, in an excellent neighborhood for wheat, has one pair of five feet burrs, and one pair of Red river stones, a rolling fereen and fan—wheat elevators, hopper boy, and in fact all the patent machinery fixed in the most elegant manner. To those advantages is united that of a stream that affords water sufficient for the mill the whole year. I will rent the above mill for four years.

D. M'VICAR.  
Sept. 1, 1803.

I will employ two good COOPERS.

TAKEN up by Robert Johnston, living about six miles from Harrodsburgh, one Iron Grey Horse, 14 hands high, three years old, branded on the off shoulder S; appraised to 10l.

Charles Humpbreds, j. p.

THE KENTUCKY MISCELLANY,

By Thomas Johnson Jun. may be had at this office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnethorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
JOHN A. SEITZ.  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
January 14th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Third Instalment of Twenty Dollars, on each Share in the Kentucky Insurance Company, becomes due on the first day of October next.

The Share-holders are required to make payment on or before that day, at the Insurance Office, in Lexington, during the office hours—viz. from 10 till 2 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors.  
W. MACBEAN, CLK.  
7th Sept. 1803. 110

JUST PUBLISHED.

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,  
And for sale at this Office,  
Price—50 cents.

A REPORT OF THE CASE,

NICHOLDS, &c. against WELLS,  
Being the case of the County Court Pre-empions.

Fayette County, Kentucky.

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.  
STATE OF KENTUCKY to wit:  
Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1803.

James Turley, Complainant,  
Against  
Thomas Story, John Story, and Jacob Myers, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Story not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house in Winchester, and at the door of the Baptist meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy Attest  
Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends, and travellers generally, that he has removed to the large brick building, lately occupied by Mr. James Denny, at the Sign of the Seventeen Stars, in Chillicothe, where he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. For the accommodation of travellers and others, whose business may lead them to this place. He will only observe, that he will be careful to be constantly supplied with every thing this country will afford for the comfort and convenience of such as may please to call upon him, free from the noise and bustle attendant upon public taverns. Good stables and other necessary attendants thereto, will always be provided.

JOSEPH TIFFIN.  
Chillicothe, Sept. 18, 1803. 3